G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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## WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1855.

NO. 421.

if I recollect aright, that it is just, entirely just,

weeks, of extra travel. The same proportion

sure I am, sir, the direct and ultimate tendence

of this measure would be, to clothe this Government with additional consequence in the eye

of the country, and proportionally to belittle and

disparage the State Governments; to rear a

but with dread and dismay. Its powers and

influence are already fearfully great, and should

be diminished rather than increased. Its Ex-

ecutive Branch is already well nigh absolute

and is quick to seize upon any semblance of a pretext to exhibit its mighty power over the

States, by ordering the military force at its

submission to its imperious will. Far, far be i

thisovergrown and menacing giant with stronger attractions and a mightier armor, lest he absorb

of the appropriate authority and influence of

the States, and accomplish the fell purpose which, in his haughty arrogance, has been

liberty' from the hearts of the people. Such

are, briefly, my reasons for the vote which I

SLAVES LIBERATED A FAMILY UNITED

STORY OF TWO KIDNAPPED BOYS.

A deeply interesting re-union of a severed family took place at the house of Mr. Levi Coffin

on last Saturday. The story, as told us by the parties, runs in this wise: Forty-eight years

ago, two little colored boys, named Peter and

Levin Still, were playing in the highway near their father's house, on the Delaware river, when

a stranger, passing by in a gig, asked them to take a ride. The boys did so, and were thus

kidnapped and carried to Lexington, Ky., where

they were sold to one John Fisher. They were

ltimately sold to other masters, and after thi

teen years' slavery in Kentucky, were sent South

where they were purchased by John Hogan, of Franklin county, South Alabama. At the

age of twenty-four, Levin died, but Peter con-

tinued a slave for thirty-one years. During thi

period he married a female slave belonging to

one Barnard McKinon, a neighbor of his master, and had three children, two sons and a daughter.

By years of extreme economy, Peter at last

to purchase his freedom, and a worthy Jewish gentleman, acting for Peter, paid the money.

Peter bade farewell to his family and went
North, to Philadelphia, to discover, if possible,

his relatives. By a series of extraordinary prov

brothers and sisters still living. He labored fo

some time to save enough to buy the freedom

of his family, but, as his accum

shall give on this bill

Government.

as it is. Let us see how it operates. Tho

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

neered according to act of Congress, in the years H Annan, in the Clerk's Office of the FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

SHERWOOD FOREST. WAGER BY BATTLE.

A Tale of Saxon Slavery in the Twelfth Century BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. CHAP. XIII. The Escape.

Then said King Florentyne.

What noise is this? Fore Saint Martyn.

Sane man," he said, "in any franchise.
Hath slain my deer, and bloweth the prize. One of those serfs, Endwolf, was little disand to resign himself tranquilly to his fate; within a short period after the occupation of altheofstow by the new seneschal, his wouted acy had brought him into wonted dis-

and having, on the departure of his brother, contrived stealthily to possess himself of the intrusted to his care as an unusual boon, to his good conduct and his occupation underkeeper in the chase, fancied During the days which had elapsed between emancipation of Kenrie and his departure eastle, much had been ascertained, the new freeman and his beautiful cerning the route which led to

hased war horses, knew well the general direcroute, and, having heard while there of the fordable nature of the Lancastrian sands, made little doubt of being able to find his way to his brother, and by his aid to gain the wild

scent should be already cold; and g the forest ground, and avoiding all cultivated lands, to cross the Lanor sands, and thence, by following up the se of the Kent river, on which he knew ric would be stationed as verdurer, to gain which at that time occupied the of Westmoreland and Cumberland. To this end, he managed to conceal himself should be steeped in the silence of hight, the moon should give him sufficient light miles distant from Waltheofstow, when cealed himself in a deep hazel brake, ag to sleep away the hours of daylight, flight once more during the

e, which spread far and wide over of Fenton in the Forest, and was while he knew that, should he be discovered by a passing serf of puressed race, he should not be bem to their mutual tyrants. Arm li-tance from the scene of his captivi aled himself, in the early gray of the

by poaching in the woods which he

proverbially mighty; while, as is ever with men who have no motives to self-

s a noble stag come picking his way accompanied by two slim and graceful cridently intending to lay up, during the the very brake which he unwittingly

ous of the proximity of its direst foe

and the forked head of the ponderous bolt hed through the brain of the noble stag. nd he made, covering six yard d such portions, carved from the still

n heart; and, in the present instance, s the case, the very facts which he re-

and chosen his measures with the of his descent, two great brown owls rushed

grand hunting match in his woods of Fenton, had issued orders to a strong party of his vassals, under the leading of Black Hugonet, his seneschal, and his brother, Ralph Wetheral, the bailiff, to come up from Waltheofstow by daybrenk, and rendezvous at a station in the forest not a league distant from the spot in which est not a league distant from the spot in which leading to the should be a nuhampily chosen to conceal the salesting result find place. Eadwulf had so unhappily chosen to conceal

At the very moment in which the serf had At the very moment in which the serf had launched his fatal bolt against the deer, the bailiff, Ralph Wetheral, who was by virtue of his office better acquainted with his person than any others of the household, was within half a mile of his lair, engaged in tracking up the slot of the very animal which he was rejoicing to have slain, by aid of a mute lysner, or slow hound, of an especial breed, kept and trained for the purpose; and, in furtherance of his pursuit, had dismounted from his horse, and was following the dog, as he dragged him onward, tugging at the leash; while ten or fifteen of his companions were scattered through the woods behind him, beating them carefully, in order to behind him, beating them carefully, in order to track the stags or wild boars to their lairs, be

fore the arrival of their lord. longer any elemency overruling the law for the mitigation of such penalties as should seem a light rustling of the underwood and the crackthe culprit was on several occasions ing of dry sticks under a cautious footstep, and nelly sconred, and imprisoned in the lowest at first surmised that a second beast of chase vanilts of the castle dungeon.

Maddened by this treatment, he at length resolved to escape at all risks, and, knowing every path and dingle of the forest, he flattered path and dingle of the forest, he flattered that he should easily clude pursuers who the full extent of his danger flashed upon him. strange as yet to that portion of the coun- The dog was evidently questing the animal he had shot, and, within an instant, would lead his master to the spot. Under the cruel enactment of the Norman forest-laws, to slay a deer was a higher offence than to kill a fellow-man; the latter crime being in many cases remissible on the payment of a fine, while the former inevita-

ishment to be looked for. Discovery was so close at hand, that flight itself seemed impossible; yet in immediate flight lay the sole chance of safety. He had already started from his lair, when the slow their future abode, its actual position, and the hound, coming on the track of the fresh blood, wild and savage nature of the country on which | set up a wild and savage yell, broke from the All this had naturally enough become known to Eadwalf; and he, having once been carried as far as to Lancaster by the late lord's equerry, to help in bringing home some recently purious the balliff of Waltheofstow stood before the culprit, carrying an unbended long-bow in

his hand, and having a score of clothyard ar-rows at his belt, a short anlace at his side, and his bugle slung about his neck. his brother, and by his aid to gain the wild The recognition on each side was immediate holls, where he trusted to subsist himself as a houter and outlaw on the vast and untraversed heaths to the northward. It was his hope to gain sufficient start, in the first instance, to enable him to make off so long before his absence should be discovered, that

upon the scene, raised the weapon quickly this shoulder, and, taking rapid aim, discharge it full at the breast of the bold intruder. The heavy missile took effect, just as it wa imed, piercing the centre of the man's heart, that he sprang a foot or better up into the air, and fell slain outright upon the body of the deer, which his dog had discovered, his spirit passing away without a struggle or a convi The dog uttered a long, melancholy, wailing howl, stooped to snuff at and lick the face of its murdered master, and then, as Eadwulf was drawing forth a third quarrel, before he could bend the arbalast again, or fit the missile to the

string, fled howling into the wood whence he had come, as if he foresaw his purpose.

"A curse upon the yelling cur; he will bring the hue and cry down on me in no time. There nothing but a run for it, and but a poo

the northwest, through the opener parts of the forest, at a speed which, could he have main-tained it, would have soon carried him out of the reach of pursuit. And marvellously he did maintain it; for at the end of the second hour of his new master; but for this he had run nearly fifteen miles from the scene since there had been so small intween the tenantry and vassals of small brimful river, of perhaps forty or fifty and those of Sir Foulke D'Oilly, yards in width, running tranquilly but rapidly ing much from the direction which he desired to follow, he cast himself down on the turf, and lay panting heavily for some minutes on the sward, until he had in some degree recovered his beath, when he bathed his face in the cool water, drank a few swallows, and then crossing

the stream by some large stepping-stones which lay here in a shallow spot, continued his flight with marvellous speed and endurance. He had not, however, fled above a hundred two of yards beyond the water, when he heard, at the distance of about three miles hind him, the sound he most dreaded to hear He had been unable to carry with him the deep bay of bloodhounds. Beyond doubt they were on his track; and how was he to shun their indomitable fury?

He was a man of some resource and skill

woodcraft, although rude and barbarous in othpurpose, and kindling his are in men think rapidly, and act on the first thought The second tone of the dogs had scarcely reached his ear, before he was rushing back ward, as nearly as possible in his own tracks, to previ-the river, into which, from the first stepping stone, he leaped head foremost, and swam verbially mighty; while, as is ever orously and lightly down the current, which bore him bravely on his way. The stream was economy, abstinence was an unswift and strong; and its banks, clothed with It was vastly to his joy, therefore, that when a sun was getting fairly above the horizon, her he had been himself lurking an hour or mile, before he heard the bloodhounds come up thick underwood, concealed his movements from the thick covert, he saw among the in full cry to the spot where he had passed the water, and cross over it, cheered by the shouts

and bugle blasts of the man-hunters. Then their deep clamor ceased at once, where he had turned on his back track, and he knew they were at fault, and perceived that the men, by their vociferations and bugle notes, were casting them to and fro in all directions, to re-

cover his scent. Still he swam rapidly onward, and had inter crouched low among the fern, fitted a posed nearly another mile between himself and tred to the string of his arbalast, and waited his pursuers, when he heard, by their shouts coming down either bank, that they had divine the stratagem to which he had had recourse and were trailing him down the margins, secure of striking his track again, wherever he should

leave the river.

He was again becoming very anxious, whe a singular accident gave him another chance of then lay dead almost at the feet of destroyer. The terrified does fled to into the opener parts of the form an instant the keen wood-knife of huge oak, overhanging the contract of the safety. A wood-pigeon, flapping its wings violently as it took flight, attracted his attention to the tree from which it took wing. It was a had pierced the throat of the deer, one of its branches actually dipped, sound and entire below, but with a large hollow at about carease, as he could most easily car-im. These thrust carefully into the divined, extended downward to the level of the ing pouch, or wallet, which he wore soil. No sooner seen, than he had seized the soil. No sooner seen, than he had seized the pendulous branch, swung himself up by it, wariness and caution to cover up the great beast with boughs of the trees and its, rejoicing in his secret soul that he ured to himself provision for two days at the least, and hoping that on the morning he should be in security, be broad expanse of Morecambe bay. It was a grim, dark abyss, and, should he enter it, he saw not how he should ever make his exit. But a nearer shout, and the sounds of galloping horsemen, decided him. He entered it footforemost, lung by his hands for a moment to the orifice, in hesitation, and then, relaxing his the case, the very facts which he restance, the orifice, in hesitation, and then, relaxing his hold, dropped sheer down through the rotten wood, and spiders' webs, and unhealthy funguses, to the bottom of the tunnel-shaped hollow.

Aroused from their diurnal dreams by the crash

stood, in almost total darkness, shivering with haps, travelling out of the record to refer by

I am aware that selections rarely find place in your paper, but I am sure there are thou sands of your readers who will thank you for the insertion of these beautiful lines.
A YOUNG MOTHER.

From the Home Journal

BENNY AND HIS MOTHER. I had told him Christmas morning, As he sat upon my knee, Holding fast his little stocking Stuffed as full as full cauld be. And, Michive listening to me, With a face demure and mild, That old Santa Claus, who filled them,

Did not love a naughty child. "But we'll be good, won't we, moder?" And from off my lsp he slid, Digging deep among the goodles. In his crimson stocking hid : Where a tempting goblet stood, Brimming high with dainty egg-nogg,

ent me by a neighbor good, But the kitten there before me. With his white paw nothing loth, Sat, by way of entertainment, Slapping off the the shining froth; And in not the gentlest humor

At the loss of such a treat I confess, I rather rudely Then, how Benny's blue eyes kindled! lathering up the precious store. He had busily been pouring

In his tiny pinafore;

With a generous look that shamed me Sprang he from the carpet bright, Showing, by his mien indignant, All a baby's sense of right "Come back, Harney!" called he, loudly As he held his apron white, "You sall have my randy wabbit!"

But the door was fastened tight So he stood, abashed and silen In the centre of the floor, With defeated look, alternate Bent on me and on the doo Then, as by some sudden impulse. Quickly ran he to the fire.

And while eagerly his bright eyes Watched the flames go high and higher, In a brave, clear key, he shouted Like some lordly little elf. "Santa Kaus, come down de chimney. Make my moder 'have herse'f!" "I will be a good girl, Benny," Said I, feeling the reproof

And straightway recalled poor Harney Mewing on the gallery roof Soon the anger was forgotten, Laughter chased away the frown, Till the dusky night came down In my dim tire-lighted chamber.

"God bess fader, God bess moder.

God bess sister"—then a pause.

And the sweet young lips devonity He is sleeping; brown and silken, Lie the lashes long and meek. Like caressing, chinging shadows,

And my play-worn boy beside me

The Black Ball. his grasp, and that the section he led should participate in his disappointment, and second his design to overthrow the newly-elected chief of the nation. It is no disparagement to the udgment of the political wiseacres of the day. hat they mistook the man who had so sudden ly leaped to the pinnacle of power. His ante-cedents had not been of a character to inspire confidence, but rather to excite ridicule. With possession of power, however, had come not only the will to do, but the ability to conceive and the resolution to execute. Even the As embly seemed stunned by the vigorous measres which the President taking the fullest as rantage of the prerogative conferred upon him y the Constitution-adopted in relation both o the home and the foreign policy of the coun-

try, and began to tremble in his presence. The real sentiments of the Prince never could have been really misconceived. His republican-ism was sincere, to the extent that he professed imself an ardent advocate of popular suffrage. In it he depended for the realization of the hopes he secretly cherished; and the issue proved the soundness of his judgment. The sincerity of the professions of the other late leaders of opinion might have been called into question with far more consistency; for, with e exception of the very small minority known as "the Republicans of the eve," there was not a man amongst them whose politics had not undergone every hue of change almost, accord-

To the close observer of the events or period, it was not difficult to perceive that, in openly accusing Louis Napoleon of entertaining designs against the Republic, and of meditating the establishment of a second Empire, the leaders of the opposition were doing their best to promote the success of the plans he was supposed to entertain; and so long as he kept his secret closely locked in his own breast—inserutable even to his most intimate friends—he was table even to his most intimate friends—he was allowing his opposition of the nation, whilst he are cause of the Red Republic. He is a despot, and therefore merits death. The cause of the Red Republic, its very safety, requires that he should die. Our oath binds us to remove him. Comrades, the traitor President.

career, more real power from the blunders committed by his enemies, than from any arbitrary exercise, on his part, of his prerogative as President of the Republic. Any stretch of authority on his side was always preceded by some political outrage on theirs; but he had the advantage of receives the resident of the retired. vantage of possessing the voice of the nation to support him, in his attempts to suppress rebellion against his rule, whilst they could depend only on the impotent support of a divided and an inferior section of the body politic.

Another grand element in the success of the

Another grand element in the success of the Prince consisted in the fact that all the old political leaders were used up. Not one of them could have commanded a working majority. They had, besides, jostled one another too closely in the could be seen as a section of the secti walks of life, to respect one another, and not to experience a feeling of jealousy and envy when one of their number acquired power. Never did the homely adage, setting forth the relation in cipation, to an event which was not ben captished. Men who had made politics a BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

trade, without having studied the scienc of Government, and who found themselves -ud-denly converted into ministers and rulers, lost their equanimity in presence of one and her, and their power of self-control, in an overw enate of their own abilities, ascribing to

ing estimate of their own abilities, ascribing to the force of their genius—where they had at you an elevation which was only due to the forze of circumstances, or to some lucky accident. Sieking place to enjoy power, and seeking power as a means of self-aggrandizement, no wonde in the close and almost exclusive attention hey paid to their own interests, that those of the nation were forgotten, or, at best, but loosely boked after. No wonder, either, that those who were out of place watched those who we their office environely and any ionsity desiring a form. office enviously and anxiously, desiring a fom motion as one means of acquiring power tem-selves, come what might of the country.

But the nation had its eyes open. In the men of the late Government it had lost confi-dence; in those of the new it professed some.

It allowed itself to be carried along with the tide of events, watching the turn of affacts to assert its right to be heard. Meanwhile, i was observing the new ruler, whose name had long been a household word in its midst; and, in spite of past errors, it was willing to afford him a fair opportunity of winning the confidence it had to give, but had not yet found the main on whom to bestow it.

Rightly or wrongly, of one party it entertained a mortal dread. The violent doctrines promulgated by a few leaders of the extreme Pemocratic party, approximating nearly to a decla ration of war against property, and to the wild theories of the Terrorists of the old revolution-ary period, reacted most prejudicially, not only on themselves, but on the honester members of the Republican faction, and on the stability of the Republic itself. Amongst the Demograts were men of unimpeachable integrity of views, of large benevolence, and of the most poble patriotism. Forced, on account of the smallness of their numbers, and of their consequen weakness, to ally themselves with the more vio

happily became involved in the conseque cos of their misjudged acts, and lost not only if em-selves, but the whole Republican party. If It would be a calumny against this a nall band of eminently noble men, who unflineding y maintained the principles of Republicar sn though assailed by reproach, abuse, and nis-representation, to render them responsible for the actions of the so-called Socialists, of for the plots which were daily hatched for ac on plishing the speedy downfall of the Press ent, the overturning of the Republic, and the es-

tablishment of a new Reign of Terror. At is unhappily true, the belonging to an ext sme section, they became identified with its actions, or such as were ascribed to it; but it is now known and admitted that the real miscaiefunprincipled, unscrupulous men, whose no ions of Government were derived from the passed his hand caressingly over her hair, in the direction of public expenditure—his cardifew years since, hardly paralleled the rotten few years since, hardly paralleled the rotten few years since, hardly paralleled the rotten disbursements, the more public prosperity—I mileage system of the United States. Had re-establishment of the regime of the guill tine, under the red flag, unfurled in the nanzt of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity—the sh-bboleth of the party.

The section of the Red Republicans to which

Roussillon belonged represented, perhaps, the most violent and reckless of the whole Regublican faction, if that could be called Republican which regarded anarchy and despotism at the ne plus ultra of human government. I'the leaders of it conspired to alter the new order of things which had been inaugurated by the

their aspirations being after the establish ent of their own wild theories of a communit of interests, and a general levelling of all so ha distinctions. Hence, in all parts of the country, where this formidable Vehengericht and ramifications, its agents and local leaders vere constantly plotting to achieve a new revolution n their own sense, by whatever means appeared to them to be, for the moment, best calculited to accomplish their common end.

So, Roussillon and his confederates plotted with the rest, sometimes in conjunction with at others, independently of them.

He felt aggrieved. He had aided Li uis Napoleon to attain the Presidency, and Lyuis Napoleon had forgotten him. He had betra ed his party, for power, by persuading it to ote for the man who now made no secret of hi in-tention to suppress it. He felt mortified, lis-appointed, and wroth, and secretly cherish, I a desire of revenge. To accomplish this, he low

conspired.

The question was manifestly a serious that occupied the attention of the leader to this faction, on the evening on which the read er must suppose himself re-introduced to the council-chamber in the Rue de la Montegne Ste. Geneviere. A grave expression perve ded their countenances, as well it might, when they were discussing a question of life and death, and when, on the decision of that print,

laration, but no one made any remark. Rous sillon looked round, in some disappointment, at Courier and Baudoin. "Hast thou nothing to say, Citizen Fourier,

he continued, "nor thou, Citizen Baudoin?"

"The vote, the vote!" exclaimed several "Ah!" responded Roussillon, with reneived

energy, "you are in earnest, then, comrades. Yes, the vote; the vote by ballot." "Too long! Show of hands!" said more [REMAINDER OF CHAP. XXV IN OUR NEXT.]

Cincinnati, Jan. 8.—Gov. Wright, of India an his message to the Legislature of that Street takes very strong ground against free be and says the Legislature will be wanting i and says the Legislature will be wanting duty to an outraged people if it fail to adopt duty to an outraged people if it fail to adopt

#### For the National Era. HORACE GRESHAM.

CHAP. II-Concluded.

She returned to her parlor, but the worsted She returned to her parlor, but the worsteds lay untouched as she watched her young relative slowly sauntering down the alley. "He is very good looking; they say he is talented, and, now Alice is dead, will be the sole heir to the Doctor's estate. I wonder who he will marry. But the Greshams are not a marrying family and Horace may follow the example of his father and not marry these ten years. By that time, Clara will be twenty;" and some pleasant vision brought a smile to the lady's lip.

th! could she have looked into Horace Grest and heart, even her selfish worldliness would

have shrunk back abashed at the temerity which led her to attempt to shape the destiney of another. A bride for him—the murderer! Life bound to death! Horace dreamed no such dream as this. It was only his mother's home or the home of little Alice in heaven, for which his heart pined. Oh! well will it be for that overbur dened heart, if it never pines for another! He sanntered down the walk listlessly, until

he came to a secluded spot, where he found the shrinking figure of the child, Milly. She had ceased her sobbing, and sat with her face turned dreamily toward the distant hills. There was something so touching in the attitude and face of the friendless little one, that Horace forgot for a time his own great sorrow, in his sympathy for her. He sat down on the garden seat beside her, and said, kindly-

"This is a beautiful garden. It is pleasant to be here, is it not, Milly?"
The child evidently considered him as a friend. for she drew a little closer to him, and suffered him to take her hand in his, as she answered,

"I think it a great deal pleasanter when

Bridget lives."

"Why? Does Bridget have such lovely flowers and walks as these?" he asked, smiling.

"Oh, no; there are no flowers at all there, withing green; and the brick wall." are so high, that you can hardly see the sky."
"Why is it pleasanter there, then?" he que

ried, curiously. "I do not mean that it is prettier, only I like it better. Bridget is so good, and Bridget loved me, sir. Oh! I wish I had stayed there, for no-body loves me here!" And again the quick sobs welled up from the childish, overburdened

Horace was still weak from his recent illness and perhaps that may serve as excuse, if one be needed, for the mistiness of his own eyes, as he looked down on the little sobbing thing. Somehow, he felt strangely attracted towards her; he did not venture to console her with the wretched hope that her aunt and coasins would love her sometime. He felt that, child as she was, she would feel that he was uttering what mongers were only a mere handful of rest ute, he did not himself believe; so he only put his her sobs, and lay within the circle of his arm very quiet and still, as if quite exhausted. Hor ace looked at her thoughtfully for some time At last he said—

Milly, how old are you?"

"Nine, sir."
"Listen to me, Milly. I had a little sister not much older than you are. We all loved her very dearly. She is dead now, gone to the

The child lifted her head quickly, with bright smile, and laid both of her small hands on his arm, as if there was now indeed som strong bond between them, as she said-

Quickly the color came and went in the child's face, as she looked up at him, with a curious blending of surprise, pleasure, and

"Your mother," she faltered, "are you quite sure she would like me? Is she good, like you ?" "Good, like me!" The words had pierced that

concealed, unhealed wound, and, with the sad, undefinable feeling that he could not, ought not, to have anything to do with the innocence and purity of childhood, he dropped her hand, and started back. But it was only for a moment for softly, like healing balsam, came the mem ory of the night-watches in his chamber, and the angel voice, which had whispered, "Sir no more!" and he felt that he, of all men, had a right to be wherever there was wrong, and

sin, and suffering."

The child had mistaken his movement, and, as he turned to her again, said--"Please don't be angry with me, sir. I did

not mean anything wrong!" "I am not angry, Milly. It was not wrong only never call me good again; for I am not good, though I may seem so to others."

The child looked up wonderingly into his

face. "I am sure you are very good to me." He smiled sadly. "Well, you have not decided. Will you go.

"If Aunt Lester will let me, I shall be glad to go."
"I think I can promise to gain Mrs. Lester's consent. Have you any other relatives, Mil-

"No, sir. Papa died three weeks ago. nsed to live with Bridget before that, or always after mamma died;" and again Horace felt the little frame tremble within his arm.

"Well, don't feel sad, Milly. to make you happy in your new home. But what is your name, besides Milly? You have never told me." "My name is like mamma's, Millicent Grey

Granger!"
Ah! what a thrust into that unhealed wound! and yet the words were so soft, so sweetly uttered! Horace Gresham had never heard the name of Millicent Grey's worthless heard the name of Millicent Grey's worthless husband, but now the truth flashed upon him at once. That child, clinging to him with such perfect trust—he was her father's murderer! "Oh, don't look so! pray don't look so, sir! My father was not such a bad man as Aunt says! Indeed, indeed, he was not, sir!"

Horace gazed half fearfully, and with a kind Horace gazed half fearfully, and with a kind of shudder, into the pleading upturned face, and felt a strange reliet, for he did not find there what he had feared. Something there was about the high, fair forehead, and in the dark eyes, like her father, as he remembered to have seen him once in one of his better moods, but nothing else—nothing like that bold, maliguant, fiendish face, which was seared into his memory. But the child's face, even in its sadness, was full of peace and purity—lily-like, with a quiet thoughtfulness, too quiet altogether for her age, but yet winning upon one strangely.

That lay between God and his soul, and he knew exactly to agree with the old Latin poet in the returned them to their master. The abolition that the only true expiation was to root it utter-ly out; but he did hope to show his repentance of the wrong done to others, and there was comfort in the thought. So, folding little Milly close in his arms, he silently dedicated his life it will read, Dulce et decorum pro patria vivere—to her happiness—vowing to spare himself no it is pleasant and honorable to live for one's and a few weeks ago an agent was despatched to her happiness—vowing to spare himself no pain, no labor, no weariness, for her sake. Then taking her hand, he walked slowly

sight of the parlor window, where Mrs. Lester still sat with her needle— We will go away on Thursday, Milly." There was no need of writing to obtain his mother's consent; he knew she would joyfally receive his little child-waif, and he was very anx ious to place her in a happier atmosphere as

soon as possible.
\* Mrs. Lester looked surprised at Horace's pro posal to adopt Milly, but she made no objection, further than hinting that perhaps her second

Laura," she said to her husband that evening, and I dare say Mrs. Gresham would have been much better pleased with a daugther of our railway stations? If the dear people will be been much better pleased with a daugther of our railway stations? If the dear people will be been much better pleased with a daugther of our railway stations? ours; but Horace has taken a fancy to Milly. and somehow he has got a way of carrying and eight dollars a day for service. Shall we morning. his point, for all he is so pale and quiet. can't manage him as I can other boys. His offer them more, and thus multiply the number and intensify their avidity? illness has made him ten years older.'

"He does, indeed, sometimes seem as if he was eighty instead of eighteen," replied her husband. "But I am glad Milly has got such a good chance. It will be a nice place for the present mileage of members of Congress, and themsity their availty?

"I have another objection to this bill, which to me is insurmountable. It ignores the gross inequality and glaring injustice which exist in the present mileage of members of Congress, On motion, Col. Oliver Anderso and admitted by every man whom I have ever So, after a few days full of hope and gratitude, heard express his views on the subject, excep the Senator who introduced this bill. He said Milly started with her young protector for Ire-

#### PLAIN SPEAKING IN HIGH PLACES.

Congressmen from the remote parts of the conntry actually receive some thousands of dollar more than members living near, and that mere No matter what may be the reader's opinion of all the views presented by Mr. Gillette, in the ly for a few days extra travel in the public following speech, he will acknowledge that it is service. For example, the Senator living in about the boldest specimen of plain speaking the remotest part of the most distant State re ceives as mileage for one session of Congres \$5,482.40, while the nearest Senator receive in the Senate, that the country has been favored with. but \$33.60. Now, it is well understood that

Mr. Badger's bill for the increase of the com the actual expense of the journey in each case is but a pittance of the sums received, so that ensation of members of Congress and the the most distant member receives one hundre supreme Court, being under consideration in and sixty-three times more as mileage than the the Senate, Thursday, January 11th, Mr. Gillette, of Connecticut, said:

"This I regard as a vital question-at leas as near the vitals as the pocket; and having but a short time to serve in the Senate, the few re marks which I feel it my duty to offer, if they should have no other merit, will have that, I trust, of disinterestedness and an eye single to of the present Congress \$451,662.82, the bene the public interests. While I fully appreciate the expanded and liberal views of the distin-guished Senator who introduced this bill, and fits of which accrued to the members according accredit him a large measure of patriotism in is injustice? The rotten-borough system of Union was originally formed, and upon which nust dissent from the proposition now before To increase the pay of Congressmen would, in my opinion, increase the distemper of the Republic, and the dangers which threater

"If the present compensation were really in adequate to the value of the services rendered if the nation were actually receiving more than an equivalent for what it pays its Congressional servants, then, sir, the proposition would of men, living on the unrequited, coerced lab here in Washington, which is more or less,

tion for services rendered, the amount actually carned is the main subject for consideration and this should determine this question; for maintain that Congressmen, like their constitu towering giant here, and make abject dwarfs there. I look with no complacency upon the aggrandizement of the Federal Government, ents, should 'eat their bread in the sweat of the brow,' in obedience to the 'higher law. or do without eating, if they will not resign

and give place to better men.
"The question, then, resolves itself into this Are Congressmen paid already as much as they earn? I must say, I think they are; the people hardly receive in return their money worth. Mr. President, I take no pleasure i saying it, but I have sometimes thought that the people are afflicted with a large number of fitable servants-present company ex cepted, of course, sir—who, should they escap that 'outer darkness' which awaits incorrigi ble transgressors, will owe their deliverance not to any salvation obtainable from such acts as the atrocious Fugitive Act of the thirty-first Congress, or the perfidious Nebraska-Kansas Act of the thirty-third. The people, in some quarters, have concluded that such services are quite too dear at eight dollars a day, and do not care to have any more such, even at that price, judging from the bolt of doom which has fallen upon so many of their profession. fallen upon so many of their unfaithful servants, and which overhangs so many more. If Congressmen would have better pay, let them earn it fairly and honestly, by doing better work. Especially unpropitious is the presentime for preferring such a claim—so soon after the audacious and execrable attempt 'to crush out the spirit of liberty' from the hearts of the people, and the sublime and beautiful illu tration of 'popular sovereignty,' in the recen election in Kansas, where, as we are informed by the Governor of that Territory and others.

own ballot-boxes, in order to save his Demo-cratic Highness from the bludgeons, bowie-knives, and pistols, of an irruptive slaveholding sovereignty.
"What foundation can Congressmen have an equitable claim for eight dollars a day even during the first month of each session, spent as it uniformly is, not so much in the service of the country as in holyday festivities and amusements? Little, indeed, earned during one third of this session, and twelve dollars a day this bill proposes to pay for that. I will not be a party to any such agreement. "Moreover, Mr. President, I do not understand

popular sovereignty had to run away from his

from any quarter, that the people now find the least difficulty in obtaining Congressional servants at the present price of their service. The trouble rather is in making a selection among the multitude of aspirants. Even the honorable not intimate any such embarrassment in North good and true men, like himself, to defend her rights and maintain her honor on the floors of Congress; and sure I am, in that part of the charitable public for aid. He went from out of the summit of the tree, and swooped in the period of his escape, and chose ing the route in which he anticipated the free banks has been reduced by five it ingular to six and the continued to gaze at her, the look of anguish and fear, which had so statle and the citizens of Kansas in sustainable practices of banks. The circulation of the period of his escape, and chose other, receive a more complete illustration, than the free banks has been reduced by five it in ingular the rights against and the citizens of Kansas in sustainable practices of banks. The circulation of the free banks has been reduced by five it in ingular the rights against and the citizens of Kansas in sustainable receive a more complete illustration, than the free banks has been reduced by five it in ingular the rights against and the citizens of Kansas in sustainable receive a more complete illustration, than the free banks has been reduced by five it in ingular the rights against and the citizens of Kansas in sustainable receive a more complete illustration, than the free banks has been reduced by five it in ingular the rights against and the citizens of Kansas in sustainable receive a more complete illustration, than the free banks has been reduced by five it in ingular the rights against and the citizens of Kansas in sustainable receive a more complete illustration, than the free banks has been reduced by five it in ingular the rights against the look of angular the citizens of Kansas in sustainable the rights against the look of angular the rights against the instance. In the mean time, his family ran during the period intervening between the sustainable rights against the instance. In the mean time, his family ran and the state banks one rail the intervening between the sustainable rights against the instance. In the centure of country in which I am acquainted, there is no the free banks as the process of a banks. The circulation of the new the country in which I am acquainted, there is no the free banks and the citizens of klain

is invariably required.

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sentiment, Dulce et decorum pro patria mori— ists of Indiana made an effort to get them off it is pleasant and honorable to die for one's coun- but did not succeed.

try-are very willing to adopt the sentiment Upon being taken back, they grew hopeless of country. Hence, sir, the proposition before the to Alabama. He purchased the wife and ch Senate seems to me entirely uncalled for and dren, and brought them on to this city, to which toward the house, only saying, as they came in supercrogatory. While the supply so greatly Peter had come from Philadelphia to meet them. outruns the demand, I cannot understand the The re-union was deeply affecting. One of the

states mariship, much less the economy, of such a proposition. Why, sir, should a man enter a shop in this city, and strangely insist on paying the shopkeeper fifty per cent. more than his died, leaving a baby only a few months old. price for certain goods, of which he has a superabundant supply—more than he can ever sell—he would be thought a little moonstruck, and a candidate for the insane asylum.

When coming away, the father begged bard for this little one, but it was worth two hundred dollars. It had nothing, and came away without it.

"Is it not equally irrational, gratuitous, and If these are fair samples, Southern slaves further than hinting that perhaps her second daughter, Laura, would be more agreeable to his mother; but Horace affected not to understand her aim, and she could not well refuse the offer for her orphan neice.

"It would have been doing right well for when the aspirants are already so plentiful and the same than the same has been doing the same has been doing right well for when the aspirants are already so plentiful and the same has a stwenty miles distant, and who wished to

only patronize their coaches, they will be very to publish a card of thanks to those who have well satisfied with forty cents a mile for travel, aided him. He and his family will leave this

### THE FREE STATES WARNED.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens Lafayette county (Mo.) was held at the

On motion, Col. Oliver Anderson was called to the chair, and Daniel A. Veitch appointed The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, it was moved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions

for the action of the meeting.

The Chair thereupon named F. C. Sharp,
Gen. W. Shields, R. B. Bradford, Col. T. M.
Ewing, W. K. Trigg, and John Catron, as constituting said committee.

During the absence of the committee, F. A.

Kownslar, Esq., was called for, and addressed the meeting upon the necessity of the people of this and all the border counties taking decided steps to prevent the emigration of Abolition missaries to the Territory of Kansas. The committee returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

nearest member, and all for a few days, perhaps Whereas the bills for the organization of the l'erritories of Nebraska and Kansas, known as the Nebraska-Kansas bill, were based upon holds good for all intermediate distances. Thus, by this exorbitant mileage, established at a the fundamental principle of popular sovereign-time when the actual expenses of travelling ty, which declares that the people of each State were very great, compared with the present reduced rates, were absorbed at the last session adopting and regulating their own domestic institutions in their own way, uncontrolled by the Federal Government—a principle which to their respective distances from the seat of lies at the foundation of the Government of Now, sir, if this is justice, what our Union, and was the basis upon which the

us a plan to reduce and equalize the mileage in such a manner as to do justice to all con cerned, it would have been comparatively un great principle of popular right, and thereby to inflict a stab, fatal if they could, into the "Had the distinguished Senator, with the advantages of his eminent abilities and ripe experience in the public councils, instead of bring Union itself—in which, however, signally defeated by patrione state ng forward this proposition for the benefit of

and sustained by patriotic American people And whereas, after their fanatical and nion appeals and foul machinations failed to have any other effect than to recoil upon them selves, and the Territories were opened to set ement upon the true principle ed, money contributed, and a fund raised to the purpose, openly and avowedly, of buying up and sending to the Territory of Kansas (with no good motive towards the emigrants) a population who it was hoped would control the in the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, is now from one hundred to four hundred States from removing the court of the United States from removing the court and other states. States from removing there with their slave property, and for the purpose of infesting our

lers with a set of deluded, ignorant, and vicious tools of knavish Abolitionists; And whereas we are satisfied that such as would be thus bought up and sent by those societies, to subserve their purposes, would be and crime, of the Northern cities, where so much false boast is made of Freedom, and which the destitution, suffering, and misery of the starving thousands, daily proclaim a solemn

owned and slave labor is used in said Territory of Kansas, and the controlling influence and he great majority of the citizens there are de ermined to sustain their rights of property therein, having so decided by an overwhelming majority in their recent election - therefore

1. That Slavery now exists in the Territor of Kansas, by the free will and choice of the neans to aid and sustain the people of said Territory in protecting themselves and their property from any encroachments of their rights, by Abolition Societies or their emissi-

2. That Kansas, with her beautiful and fer tile plains and rich groves, adapted as she is by soil, climate, and productions, as well as her location, to the profitable use bor, invites the citizens of the Southern States young and enterprising sons of the South say, that there they will find pleasant hou with the means at hand of acquiring independ ence and wealth, and that we urge upon then to settle and secure their claims in said Terr

tory without delay.

3. That some of those who have been sen by Abolition Societies to Kansas, finding them elves the too credulous dupes of designing knaves, have already returned to the North and that others, now suffering for the want of the comforts and even necessaries of life, if they had the means, would follow them with curses deep and bitter, against those who have thus deluded them, and sent them without means to starve in a new country, to effect their

of the Abolition "Emigrant Aid Society have left Kansas, and returned to the North, since the recent election, together with their Abolition candidate for Congress, proves conclusively that the only purpose for which they were sent was to control the election in tha

ers, and citizens generally, of Lafayette county, deem it an act of injustice that steamboats or the Missouri river should give their aid or coun chance to the base attempt to abolitionize the Territory of Kansas, by aiding or forwarding any persons who may be sent by Abelition Se cieties thereto, or in giving aid or assistance to any such object; and that, in our trading, ship-ping, and travelling, we will give preference to such boats as will refuse their aid and comfort to such emigration as may be forwarded by any Abolition Society for such purposes.

6. That we call upon and recommend to the

itizens of all the counties contiguous to the our river, to unite with us in our purpose as above expressed, to meet and pass resolu-tions to that effect, in their respective counties 7. That the Hon. David R. Atchison, by his manly, firm, and patriotic course, has aid the citizens of Kansas in sustain

Congressmen, undertaken to dévise some plat for the alleviation of the country from it port; for I am no disbeliever in the Divis financial difficulties, and brought in a bill t declaration that 'the laborer is worthy of his reward'—that is to say, if he carns it—and do not approve, any more than the honorable Sentriotism and fidelity worthy of its distinguished claration that 'the laborer is worthy of his On his plump and peachy cheek; And I bend above him, weeping President, and which evidently pointed to the suppression of the outward and visible signs of Republicanism, as one means of weakening the Thankful tears Indefiled For a woman's crow of glory thing itself, it is not that in this respect they "Oh, that is where my mother is gone, and For the blessing of a child all who are truly concerned for the public i she knows your little sister, doos not she, sir were worse than the leaders of other faction terests. But the people are little thought of For the National Era But they differed in their mode of procedure Bridget said all the angels knew each other, of another man, or set of men. Such are no except in the matter of their votes, while their and that mother would know me. Oh!" she my ideas of justice or of honor. Against such The latter sought to undermine and overtaro LEONARD WRAY. wrong-doing, such extortion, such consummate servants are occupied with schemes to feather chance at that."

And, with the words, he dashed away toward Louis Napoleon, less on account of any hostility to the Republican form of government itself went on with a passionate kind of energy, "I injustice, the impartial Father of men has pub-lished his abhorrence in threatened woes, from wish I was there too! their own nests, and put money into their A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. than from a personal sentiment of animosity to him. He had stepped over their heads, and "And so you will be, my child, in time, i which I am as anxious to escape as that Sens By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile," "The Enbays," "The Yule Log." "Philip of Lutation" Sec. you are good and patient." was clearly the chosen of the nation; this was crime enough for them. They, however, manuvred to accomplish their object by raying the Assembly against his measures, and thus The child sat silent a moment, then addedtor can be. The only true and safe rule is, de justly, and 'render to all their dues.' This is "Will you tell me more about your little the proper principle on which to determin this question, as I think; and not, as the Sens per cent, greater than that of our State Legis sister, sir? I shall love her, because she lives lators and Judges. It would really seem, si with mother." if a State Legislator can live on from two to foundollars a day, that a Congressman might poss "I will tell you all about her sometime If, after the unexpected and unparalleled suc paralyzing the authority he exercised. The tor insisted the other day, the cost of living ess of the Prince President, the various politi-Milly, but I want to talk of something else former, on the contrary, had only one mans cal parties begun to conspire to render that sucbly subsist on eight dollars a day, with his ex of effecting their object, namely, by rebellion and assassination. Their hostility, on the other hand, originated in an opposite medice cording to individual habits, tastes, and prefer ences, the mode of living, the quantity and now. It is only three weeks since she died. orbitant mileage, and some ten or twelve hun My mother is very lonely, for she has no other dred dollars as the value of Congressional books er of a faction held himself to be the fittest per quality of wine and stronger liquors, which little girl, no other child, save me. How would They were actuated by no feeling of personal dislike to the President himself, but by one of on to rule over the great nation which had re you like to live with my mother always-to be may be thought necessary eccived for his private library, to eke out his expenses; and if a State judge can baffle famine with the material aid of \$2,000 or \$2,500 a year, a United States judge might possibly keep the wolf from the door with the help of \$4,000 cently passed through so mighty a revolutionary throe, it was only natural he should feel indier daughter, and my sister, and sister to little late their patriotism, and other vulgar and pe deadly opposition to the actual form of government, because in it their voice was for nicious indulgences of depraved and grovelling appetites. The truth is, a man may spend more or less here, as elsewhere, just as he Alice in heaven? My home is in a pleasant vidually disappointed when the prize for which he had struggled passed, or glided, rather, from spot, and my mother would love you very dearcriess. Nothing short of supreme power in their own hands would have satisfied them lv, I know." or \$1,500 a year.
"But, if I am mistaken in these suppo chooses, so that we have no safe criterion in this